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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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tion with about 47,600 square feet (a little over an acre) of paddy field. From an annual harvest of 15 bags of rice, he was expected to pay eight as tax in kind, although the official tax was 27 percent of the crop. Tax collections from NKLP and non-NKLP members are shown in the following list:

Individual	(in square feet)		Total Harvest	Tax Commandeered	Dependents
	Fields	Paddies			
Chairman of ri NKLP cell	540,000	72,000	30 bags	7 bags	7
Chairman of ri PC, NKLP member	72,000	10%,000	50 bags	15 bags	8
Chairman of ri Farmers' Committee, NKLP member	72,000	9%,000	50 bags	13 bags	6
Democratic Youth Corps member	216,000		20 bags	6 bags	8
Former landed farmer	180,000	180,000	120 bags	50 bags	10

b. Of the food collected as taxes in kind, an average of three hap (a hap is 0.318 pint) per person daily for myon laborers and office workers, was given out as rations. The remainder was taken out of circulation and stored as emergency food reserve or was shipped away as payment for ammunition. About 30 percent of all rice produced and all the wheat, barley, and potatoes were reported bartered for ammunition and strategic metals. The local community had no definite information on the disposal of its grain but believed that it was being shipped from Chinnampo to Dairen by sea or sent by rail from Chongjin to the USSR.

b. Although the taxes in kind were supposed to cover the entire tax obligation of the citizen, several miscellaneous taxes and contributions were also collected in cash. These, averaging nearly 600 won each month, included such items as the following:

Airplane contribution	200 won
School maintenance fee	10 won
Yen maintenance fee	35 won
Ut maintenance fee	1 tu of rice
Farmers' Union maintenance fee	20 won
Other miscellaneous contributions	300 won

Persons who did not make their contributions by the times stipulated could be charged as non-cooperative or reactionary and might be questioned by the State Security Bureau.

b. In addition to material contributions, farmers were obligated to attend farmers' meetings, averaging at least two daily. Most meetings were held in the evening, with attendance obligatory, and there was a People's Assembly, held about ten times a month, which lasted an entire day each time. Occasions for holding meetings included such matters as submission of taxes in kind in advance, the patriotic rice contribution, voluntary enrollment in the army, mobilization of National Reconstruction Units, discussions of the political situation and of seasonal problems, and the reading of newspapers. Farmers attending the evening meetings were usually so tired they would pass any suggestion immediately without objection in order to finish.

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